



Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Water Quality
Wetlands Section

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March 22, 2010

Closing Date:
April 12, 2010

IDEM ID Number:
2010-070-18-BCB-A

Corps of Engineers ID Number:
LRL-2009-158-sjm

PUBLIC NOTICE

To all interested parties:

This letter shall serve as a formal notice of the receipt of an application for **Section 401 Water Quality Certification** by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM). The purpose of the notice is to inform the public of active applications submitted for water quality certification under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1341) and to solicit comments and information on any impacts to water quality related to the proposed project. IDEM will evaluate whether the project complies with Indiana's water quality standards as set forth at 327 IAC 2.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---|------------------|--|
| 1. Applicant: | Angela Moyer
Delaware County Commissioners
7700 East Jackson Street
Muncie, IN 47302 | 2. Agent: | Trevor Wieseke
RW Armstrong
Union Station, 300 South Meridian Street
Indianapolis, IN 46225 |
|----------------------|---|------------------|--|
- 3. Project location:** SW ¼ Section 32, Township 21 North, Range 9 East; Sections 5 and 6, Township 20 North, Range 9 East, Gilman U.S.G.S. Quad, Upper White 8-Digit HUC, 05120201, Delaware County. From I-69 (Exit 41) and SR 332, travel East 1 mile to CR 820 West. The proposed Spur crosses CR 820 West just south of the SR 332 intersection.
- 4. Affected waterbody:** Pleasant Run Creek and 0.30 acre of a 1.5 acre jurisdictional forested wetland.
- 5. Project Description:** The applicant proposes to discharge approximately 80 cubic yards of concrete footings and riprap over geotextile below the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) of Pleasant Run Creek to construct a concrete arch structure with a span length of 32', an out-to-out length of 34', and a clear width of 56'. The riprap will be sumped, have 2 to 1 side slopes and the bridge will be placed on a 30 degree skew to align with existing stream flow. Additionally, approximately 6,292 cubic yards of fill will be discharged into 0.3 acre of a 1.5 acre jurisdictional forested wetland. The purpose of the project is to facilitate the construction of a railroad spur that will consist of one main spur and two side tracks. To mitigate for the 0.3 acre forested wetland impact, the applicant proposes to create at a 4 to 1 ratio a 1.2 acre forested wetland. The mitigation site is located in Section 32, Township 20 North, Range 11 East, Muncie East U.S.G.S. Quad, Upper White 8-Digit HUC, 05120201, Delaware County. For more information, please visit the IDEM Public Notice webpage at <http://www.in.gov/idem/6398.htm>.

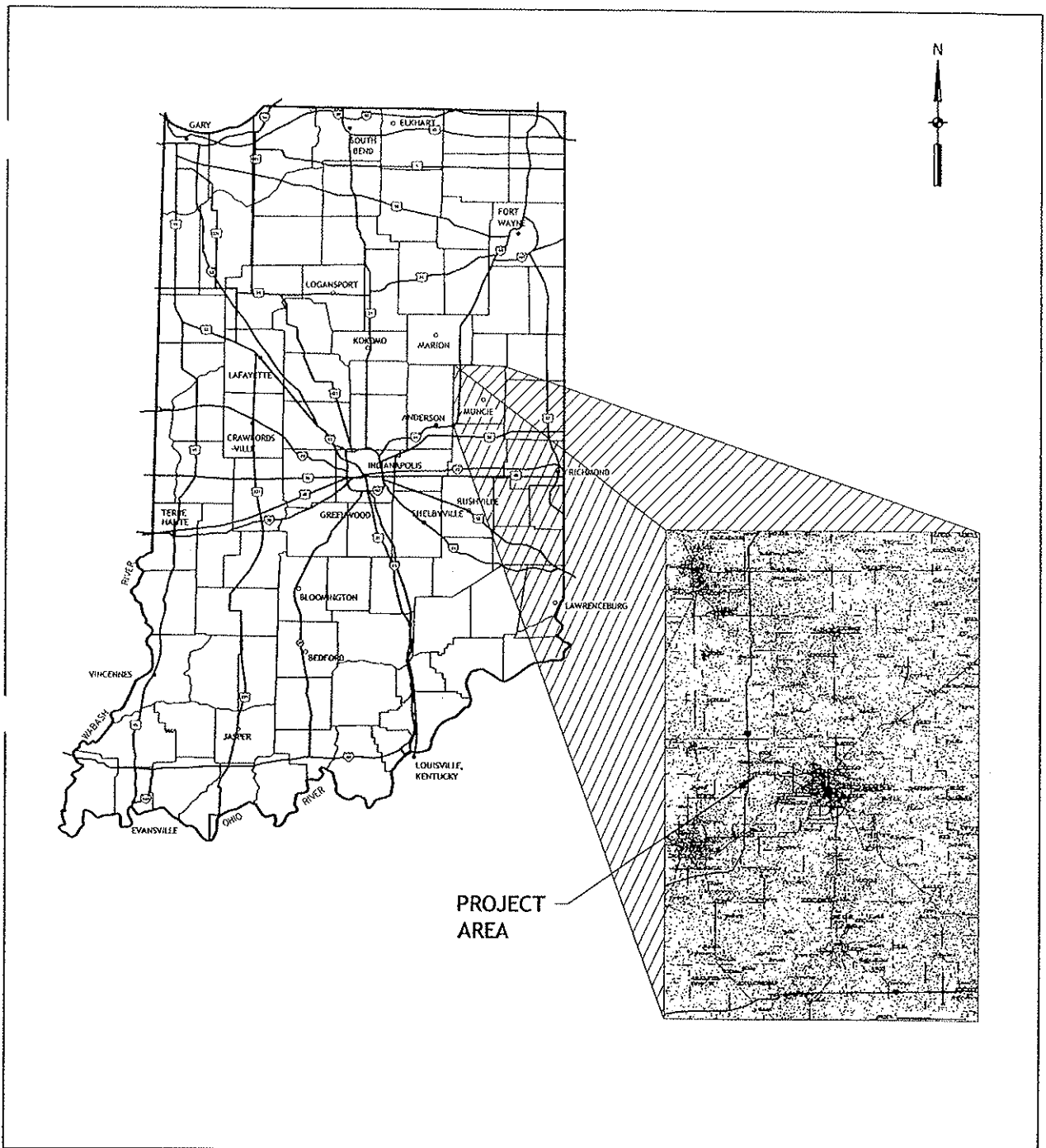
Comment period: Any person or entity who wishes to submit comments or information relevant to the aforementioned project may do so by the closing date noted above. Only comments or information related to water quality or potential impacts of the project on water quality can be considered by IDEM in the water quality certification review process.

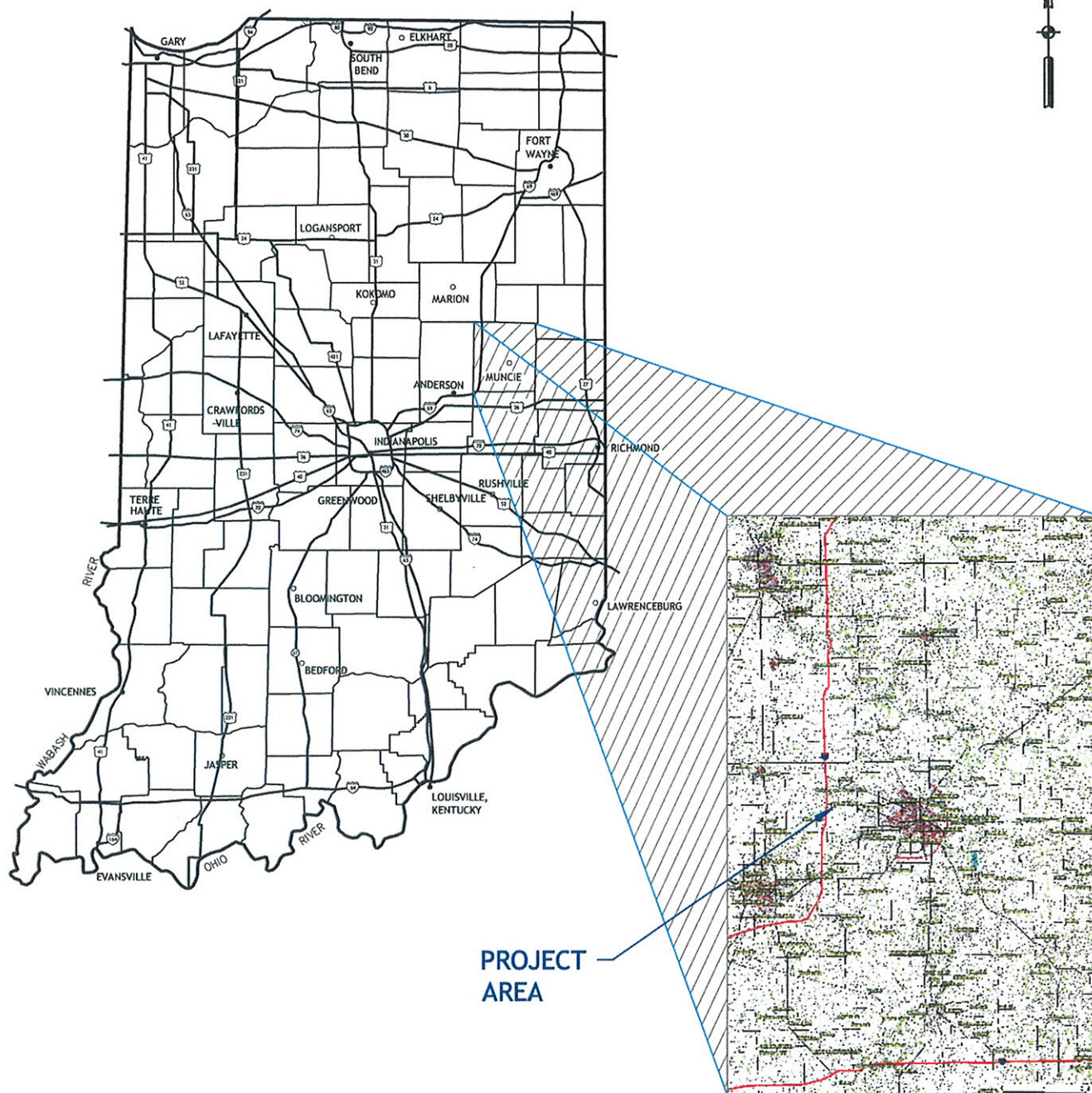
Public Hearing: Any person may submit a written request that a public hearing be held to consider issues related to water quality in connection with the project detailed in this notice. The request for a hearing should be submitted within the comment period to be considered timely. The request should also state the reason for the public hearing as specifically as possible to assist IDEM in determining whether a public hearing is warranted.

Questions?

Additional information may be obtained from Mr. Brad Baldwin, Project Manager, at 317-234-5647. Please address all correspondence to the project manager and reference the IDEM project identification number listed on this notice. Indicate if you wish to receive a copy of IDEM's final decision. Written comments and inquiries may be forwarded to -

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
100 North Senate Avenue
MC65-42 WQS IGCN 1255
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
FAX: 317/232-8406



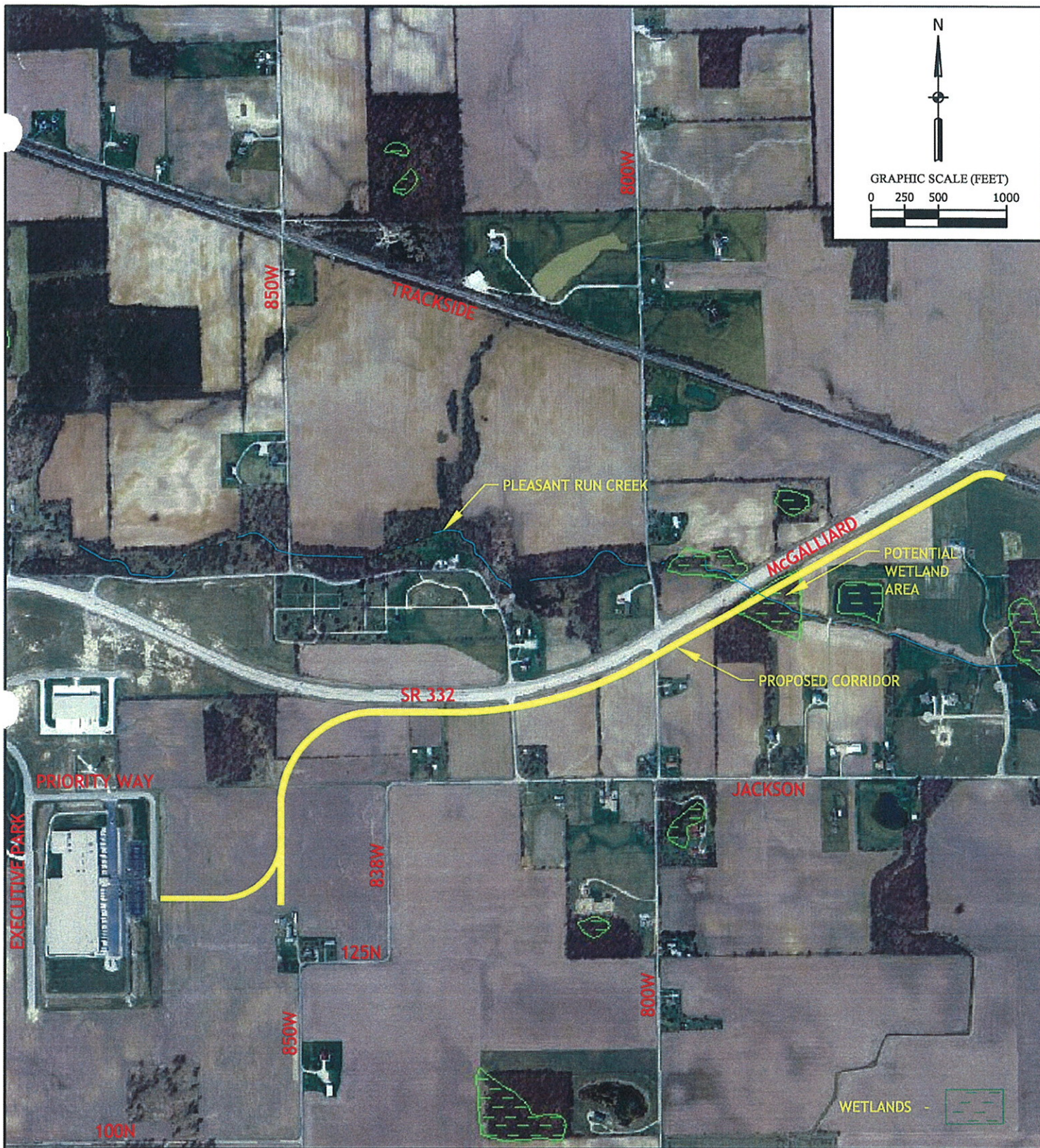


Union Station / 300 S. Meridian St.
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PROPOSED RAIL SPUR ALONG SR 332

LOCATION MAP

APRIL 2009



File Name: P:\Tran-Non\20088130 Park 100 Business Park Railroad Spur\60 Environmental\Map\Map.Dwg - WETLAND
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PROPOSED RAIL SPUR ALONG SR 332

PARK ONE INDUSTRIAL PARK

NATIONAL WETLAND INVENTORY (NWI) MAP

JULY 2009

Mitigation and Monitoring Plan

Proposed Railroad Spur Norfolk Southern Railroad to the Park One Business Park 0.75 Mile East of I-69/SR 332 Interchange Delaware County, Indiana

Revised: March 8, 2010

Prepared for:



Delaware County Commissioners
100 West Main Street
County Building, Room 309
Muncie, IN 47305

Submitted by:



Union Station / 300 South Meridian Street
Indianapolis, IN 46225
ph 317.780-7182
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1.0 Introduction

The proposed rail spur project is located in Delaware County, 0.75 mile east of the I-69/SR 332 interchange. The proposed spur has a starting location on the existing Norfolk Southern Railroad line and terminates in the Park One Business Park (Appendix A-3). Specifically, the project is located in Sections 5 and 6, Township 20 North, Range 9 East of Mount Pleasant Township and Section 32, Township 21 North, Range 9 East of Harrison Township as shown on the 7.5 minute Gilman USGS quadrangle map (Appendix A-4). The total project length will be approximately 7,000' (1.33 miles) with the possibility of extending the rail line further south to service the entire Park One property.

The Park One Business Park needs adequate rail access in order to function and prosper. Currently no railroads reach the business park. Therefore, this new construction is both needed and necessary for the functionality of the business park. This new construction will allow for multiple companies seeking rail access to flourish and thrive in Delaware County. Most of the proposed companies are required to have rail access as they both import and export goods that exceed normal roadway tonnage requirements.

As indicated in the Wetland Delineation and Waters of the US Report developed for this project the project will impact approximately 0.30 acre of palustrine, forested, broad-leaved deciduous, temporarily flooded (PFO1A) wetland and approximately 100' of Pleasant Run Creek. The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) performed a Waters of the US determination inspection on November 5, 2009, which verified the results of the report (Appendix A-6 to A-9). Therefore, to mitigate these impacts the USACE and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) have requested the development of a 1.20 acre PFO wetland. Additionally, the project is impacting approximately 0.80 acre of non-wetland forest within the flood plain of Pleasant Run Creek. As such, the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) has requested the development of a 0.80 acre forested mitigation site. As the USACE, IDEM and IDNR require the same type of tree plantings the sites will be combined into one 2.00 acre mitigation site.

2.0 Mitigation Goals and Objectives

The goals of the mitigation are to provide equal or greater function and value than that being lost by the proposed construction. It is anticipated that target functions and values for the mitigation site may be achieved within a 5 to 7 year time frame, including flood storage and wildlife use; however, woody species will require a longer time frame to achieve their functions. Complete habitat replacement may take 20 to 30 or more years for woody species to mature, therefore, a higher replacement ratio is required for this type of impact.

2.1 Functions Lost at Impact Site

As part of additional field investigations a Qualitative Habitat Evaluation Index (QHEI) was performed on Pleasant Run Creek (Appendix H-1 to H-2). This quantitative assessment of physical characteristics helped to categorize the waterway. This type of information is useful when analyzing a range of alternatives and discussing the type of mitigation that may be required for proposed impacts.

The QHEI is used when the size of the watershed is greater than 1 mi² and the maximum pool depth is greater than 40 cm. The QHEI places each waterway into one of three categories. If the waterway has a score greater than 64 the waterway is placed in a category of fully supporting aquatic life. If the waterway has a score between 51 and 64 the waterway is placed in a category of partially supporting

4.0 Baseline Information

4.1 Location

The mitigation site is located at the intersection of Inlow Springs Road, East Windsor Road and CR 322 South in Muncie, Delaware County, Indiana (Appendix B-1). Specifically, the site is located in Section 32, Township 20 North, Range 11 East in Perry Township as shown on the 7.5 minute Muncie East USGS Quadrangle Map (Appendix B-2). The property was identified within the same 8-digit Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC), 05120201, as the impacted site. Ground level photographs of the site are attached (Appendix E-1).

The property, which is located adjacent to the White River, is approximately 3.03 acres in size. The property was a residential property, which was purchased by the Delaware County Commissioners because it is located within the floodplain of the White River (Appendix C-1). The USACE visited the site on November 5, 2009 and confirmed that the site could be used for mitigation.

4.2 7.5 Minute USGS Quadrangle Map

The Muncie East USGS Quadrangle Map was reviewed to determine the topography of the site and drainage patterns within the site (Appendix B-2). The White River was identified adjacent to the north side of the site. The topography of the site was relatively flat with drainage running towards the White River. No other waterways or drainage patterns were identified within the site.

4.3 National Wetland Inventory Map

The National Wetland Inventory (NWI) map and the IndianaMap (Indiana Geologic Information System Atlas) were reviewed for the presence of potential jurisdictional wetlands within the mitigation site (Appendix C-1). No wetlands were identified within or adjacent to the mitigation site.

4.4 County Soil Survey

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey 2.1 was reviewed to determine soil classification within the mitigation site (Appendix C-2). The soils occurring at the mitigation site include approximately 0.7 acres of Fox Loam, 1.3 acres of Gessie-Eel Silt Loams, 0.5 acre of Lickcreek Silt Loams and 0.8 acre of Sloan Silt Loams. The following table identifies the drainage class for each soil and if the soil is Hydric.

Table 1. Mitigation Site Soils.

Map Unit	Map Unit Name	Drainage Rating	Hydric
FexB2	Fox Loam, 2 to 6 Percent Slopes, Eroded	Well Drained	No
GlnAH	Gessie-Eel Silt Loams, 0 to 1 Percent Slopes, Frequently Flooded	Well Drained	Partially
LneAW	Lickcreek Silt Loams, 0 to 3 percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded	Well Drained	Partially
SmsAH	Sloan Silt Loam, 0 to 1 Percent Slopes, Frequently Flooded	Very Poorly Drained	Yes

The NRCS Web Soil Survey 2.1 was also reviewed to determine the permeability of the soils in the mitigation area and the depth to the water table. The permeability of the soils is defined as the ease

and the *Interim Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual*. No additional investigations were warranted.

5.0 Mitigation Work Plan

5.1 Design Expectations

Construction and plant installation will be supervised by RW Armstrong to ensure that the mitigation is constructed as designed. The mitigation designer will be present during construction. All construction will occur in a manner consistent with the mitigation goals and be recorded accurately. The mitigation area will be permanently and clearly marked following construction.

5.2 Site Preparation and Sequence

All applicable permits will be displayed at the construction site.

Sequence

A construction entrance and staging area will be prepared for construction traffic and materials. Silt fence will be erected to protect existing jurisdictional waters during construction. Any trees within proposed construction limits will be cut and saved for habitat features. Weed-free straw mulch will be spread immediately following seeding. Planting of trees and shrubs will commence following seeding activities. Planting material shall be watered immediately following planting. To denote between the wetland and IDNR portions of the mitigation site T-post will be installed between the two areas. The "Do Not Mow or Spray" signs will be installed last. Removal of silt fence and construction entrance shall occur following successful seed germination.

Invasive Species Prevention

The introduction and establishment of invasive species must be minimized through the use of the following protocols; thoroughly clean field clothes, boots, equipment, machinery, and other tools during construction, monitoring, and maintenance events between areas within the mitigation site, and other projects, sequence events so that un-infested areas are completed prior to working in infested areas, locate and use a weed-free project staging area, avoid or minimize all types of travel through weed-infested areas and regulate flow of traffic on site, treat adjacent areas of invasive species to reduce the likelihood of spreading, inspect material sources, including gravel, soil, etc., prior to use and/or transport, minimize soil disturbance to the extent practical to avoid creating soil conditions that promote weed germination, always use native plant materials of local genotype, and use weed-free straw or mulch, and provide training to construction, monitoring, and maintenance crews of the weed prevention protocols¹.

5.3 Soil

Based on the soil information obtained from the Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey no soil amendments are proposed at this time.

¹ USDA Forest Service Guide to Noxious Weed Prevention Practices, Version 1.0, Dated July 5, 2001

5.7 Seeding

Seed installation² should occur from October 1 through July 15. The seedbed shall be inspected to ensure it has been properly compacted and fine graded to remove any existing rills. It shall be free of obstructions, such as tree roots, projections such as stones, and other foreign objects. Seed shall be broadcast and cultipacked on tilled soil or installed with a no-till seed drill no more than ¼ inch deep. A mixture of seed oats at 32 lbs per acre and annual rye at 10 lbs per acre should be applied as a cover crop. Crimped straw should be dispersed over areas not protected under erosion control blanket.

The wooded wetland establishment seed mix will be used over the entire 2.00 acre site. Table 3 provides the species mix, their indicator status and the ounces per acre of each.

² www.jfnew.com. January 6, 2010

Table 4. Wet-to-Mesic Prairie Seed Mix.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Indicator Status	Ounces per acre
Permanent Grasses/Sedges			
Big Bluestem	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	FAC	24.00
Bluejoint Grass	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	OBL	1.00
Prairie Sedge Mix	<i>Carex spp.</i>	OBL - FAC	4.00
Bottlebrush sedge	<i>Carex lurida</i>	OBL	2.00
Virginia Wild Rye	<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	FACW	24.00
Switch Grass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	FAC	2.00
Red Bulrush	<i>Scirpus pendulus</i>	OBL	0.25
Indian Grass	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	FACU	6.00
Prairie Cord Grass	<i>Spartina pectinata</i>	FACW	3.00
		Total	66.25
Temporary Cover			
Common oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>	NI	360
Annual rye	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	NI	100
		Total	460.0
Forbs			
New England Aster	<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	FACW	0.25
White Wild Indigo	<i>Baptisia lactea</i>	FACU	0.75
Partridge Pea	<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	FACU	12.00
Sand Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	FACU	3.50
Tall Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis tripteris</i>	FAC	3.00
Illinois Tick Trefoil	<i>Desmodium illinoiense</i>	NI	0.50
Broad-Leaved Purple Coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	UPL	3.50
Rattlesnake Master	<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>	FAC	2.00
Sneezeweed	<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	FACW	2.50
Saw-Tooth Sunflower	<i>Helianthus grosseserratus</i>	FACW	0.50
Round-Headed Bush Clover	<i>Lespedeza capitata</i>	FACU	1.50
Marsh Blazing Star	<i>Liatris spicata</i>	FAC	1.00
Wild Lupine	<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	NI	0.25
Wild Bergamot	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	FACU	1.00
Wild Quinine	<i>Parthenium integrifolium</i>	NI	1.00
Obedient Plant	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	FACW	0.25
Common Mountain Mint	<i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i>	FACW	1.00
Yellow Coneflower	<i>Ratibida pinnata</i>	NI	5.00
Black-Eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	FACU	5.50
Wild Golden Glow	<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	FACW	1.00
Sweet Black-Eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia subtomentosa</i>	FACU	0.50
Rosin Weed	<i>Silphium integrifolium</i>	FACU	1.00
Compass Plant	<i>Silphium laciniatum</i>	NI	2.00
Cup Plant	<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i>	FAC	3.00
Prairie Dock	<i>Silphium terebinthinaceum</i>	FACU	6.00
Early Goldenrod	<i>Solidago juncea</i>	NI	0.25
Stiff Goldenrod	<i>Solidago rigida</i>	FACU	1.00
Rough Goldenrod	<i>Solidago rugosa</i>	FAC	0.25

Pin Oak (<i>Quercus palustris</i>)	BR	BR	50	25	FACW
Black Gum (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>)	3 Gallon	3 Gallon	24	50	FAC
Swamp White Oak (<i>Quercus bicolor</i>)	3 Gallon	3 Gallon	24	50	FACW
Total			348	250	

BR = Bareroot

The table 5a includes suitable alternative trees and their indicator status. The designer should be notified of any changes in material. There should be no more than 20 percent of a single species in the mitigation.

Table 5a; Alternative Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Indicator
<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	Ohio Buckeye	FAC
<i>Alnus rugosa</i>	Speckled Alder	OBL
<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	Smooth Alder	OBL
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	FACW
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Musclewood	FAC
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	Bitternut Hickory	FAC
<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	Washington Hawthorn	FAC
<i>Crataegus viridis</i>	Green Hawthorn	FACW
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honeylocust	FAC
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweetgum	FACW
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak	FAC
<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Shumard Oak	FACW

The shrubs were chosen based on their wetland indicator status of FACW and IDNR requirements. The IDNR portion of the site will be planted with 327 individual shrubs or 408 shrubs per acre. The wetland mitigation portion of the site will be planted with approximately 120 individual shrubs or 100 shrubs per acre. Species are provided in Table 6.

6.0 Performance Standards

6.1 Yearly Target Success Criteria

Yearly forested or shrub survival rates will be measured to determine if additional planting or other corrective actions would be required to meet the final success criteria. If differences in targeted acreage exist or tree survival rates are less than 50%, corrective action may be necessary to meet the final success criteria, which may include replanting. Growth measurements should be noted in the yearly monitoring reports on all planted trees and all volunteers being counted toward success. Characterize the trees as: Vigorous, Stressed, Tip Die Back, Basal Sprouts, Dead, or Not Found. Provide close-up color photographs of trees to prove health of stock. Diversity index scores shall be stable or increasing in the two years before final acceptance of the mitigation.

6.2 Final Success Criteria

The mitigation will exhibit or exceed the minimum performance standards set forth and will determine completion of the mitigation responsibilities. Habitat types, functions, and values will be evaluated for progress in relation to the mitigation goals. The wetland mitigation portion of the site must meet the following success criteria for at least two consecutive years:

- The area of the wetland must meet or exceed the area of mitigation required, as measured by a wetland delineation.
 - The site must have a minimum of 1.20 acres of wetland.
- The class and type of wetland established must meet or exceed the class or type required unless otherwise approved by the USACE or IDEM.
 - The site must have a minimum of 1.20 acres of forested wetland.
- An ORAM must show that the mitigation site is developing or functioning as a Category 2 wetland.
- Greater than 50 percent of the dominant vegetation must have a wetland indicator of FAC or wetter.
- The hydrology must meet the wetland hydrology criteria contained in the *1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual (Y-87-1)* and the *Interim Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Midwest Region* (September 2008) in more years than not.
 - If the mitigation site does not meet the hydrology requirement in ANY year of monitoring, it should be documented in the monitoring report with an explanation and remediation plan, if necessary.
- The combined surface aerial coverage of *Typha spp.* and *Phalaris arundinacea* shall not exceed 15 percent.
- The wetland must be free of *Lythrum salicaria*, *Phragmites australis*, *Rhamnus frangula* and *Myriophyllum spicatum*.
- The mitigation site will demonstrate a minimum 70 percent native vegetation cover, and exhibit no more than 10 percent bare ground, open water, or a combination of the two.
- The average density of live individuals of tree and shrub species shall be at least 200 stems per acre.
 - Volunteers taller than 24 inches may be counted toward density.
 - Invasive species should not be counted toward density.
 - No single species shall constitute more than 20% of the total coverage per stratum.
 - A minimum of 50% of planted species shall be alive.
 - All planted species shall be showing signs of growth at the end of the monitoring period.

Phragmites Australis – Common Reed

Description: hollow, rigid, woody stalks one inch diameter and up to 13 feet tall, alternate leaves up to 16 inches long, silky spikelets

Best treatments: Foliar application of systemic herbicide, like glyphosate, during growing season

Myriophyllum spicatum – Eurasian Watermilfoil

Description: Eurasian vs Northern; 12 to 21 pairs of leaflets, limp vs. 5 to 10 pairs of leaflets, rigid

Best treatments: selective herbicide application or habitat alteration such as winter drawdown

Lythrum salicaria – Purple Loosestrife

Description: Square stem, whorled or opposite, smooth, downy leaves, pink or purple flower spike

Best treatments: cut flower spikes, biological control with beetles, or broadleaf herbicide application late June to early August

Phalaris arundinacea – Reed Canary Grass

Description: up to 9 feet tall hairless stems, gradually tapering leaves up to 10 inches long, leaves typically align along one side of stem

Best treatments: mowing, aggressive herbicide application, burn 3 weeks following herbicide, cultivate after other treatments to deplete seed bank, repeat herbicide application to seedlings

Rhamnus frangula – Glossy Buckthorn

Description: shrub or small tree, 1-3 inch oval, wavy, shiny leaves, slightly pubescent, brown-green branches with elongated lenticels, 5 petal white flowers, small round fruit

Best treatments: stump application of glyphosate in August/September or spray application in May/July

Typha spp. – Cattail

Description: stem three to nine feet tall terminating in a brown compact spike, long lanceolate leaves originating at base of stem

Best treatments: spring submergence under water, prescribed burning in winter, or glyphosate herbicide application mid to late summer

Plant Replacement and Maintenance

Dead trees will be replaced as necessary to meet the minimum required density for mitigation. Trees showing signs of stress will be inspected and an appropriate method of protection or treatment will be used. Pruning will be limited to dead or dying branches and basal shoots. Bare soil will be reseeded or planted with native plugs.

Fertilization

Native plants will be used in the mitigation and will likely not require fertilization. However, if fertilization is deemed necessary through inspection of plants or soil test, apply a general purpose fertilizer with broadcast method from October to December or February to April. The mitigation should not be fertilized within the first two years of plant installation.

Erosion Control

Areas of concentrated erosion will be treated with erosion control blankets, blown straw, straw bales, supplemental planting, or other methods as deemed necessary.

transect will be recorded by a hand held compass for standard point of reference. Panoramic photos will be taken at each transect post. In addition, photos will be taken of positive or negative features developing in the mitigation.

Two tree counts will be performed per transect and an overall density of stems per acre will be calculated. Additionally, tree growth will be noted as indicated in Section 6.1. If indications develop that the site is not likely to achieve the success criteria a remediation strategy and schedule will be submitted for approval.

9.0 Adaptive Management Plan

9.1 Responsible Parties

RW Armstrong acting as an agent of Delaware County will be responsible for the mitigation development during the monitoring period as previously discussed in Sections 7.0 and 8.0. Any mitigation failures will be addressed in a timely manner in coordination with the USACE, IDNR and IDEM. Delaware County will be responsible for the long term management and ownership responsibility of the Mitigation Site.

9.2 Contingency Plan

As indicated in Section 2.0 the mitigation site will be constructed to meet a higher quality habitat than required to ensure that the minimum success criteria are met at the end of the typical monitoring period even with potential low plant survivability rates. The planting plan is also based upon historical accounts of native vegetation and nearby reference sites. This will ensure that the establishment of vegetation will be successful. Potential drawbacks to the success of the mitigation site will be the control of invasive species and is addressed in this document.

9.3 Remedial Measures

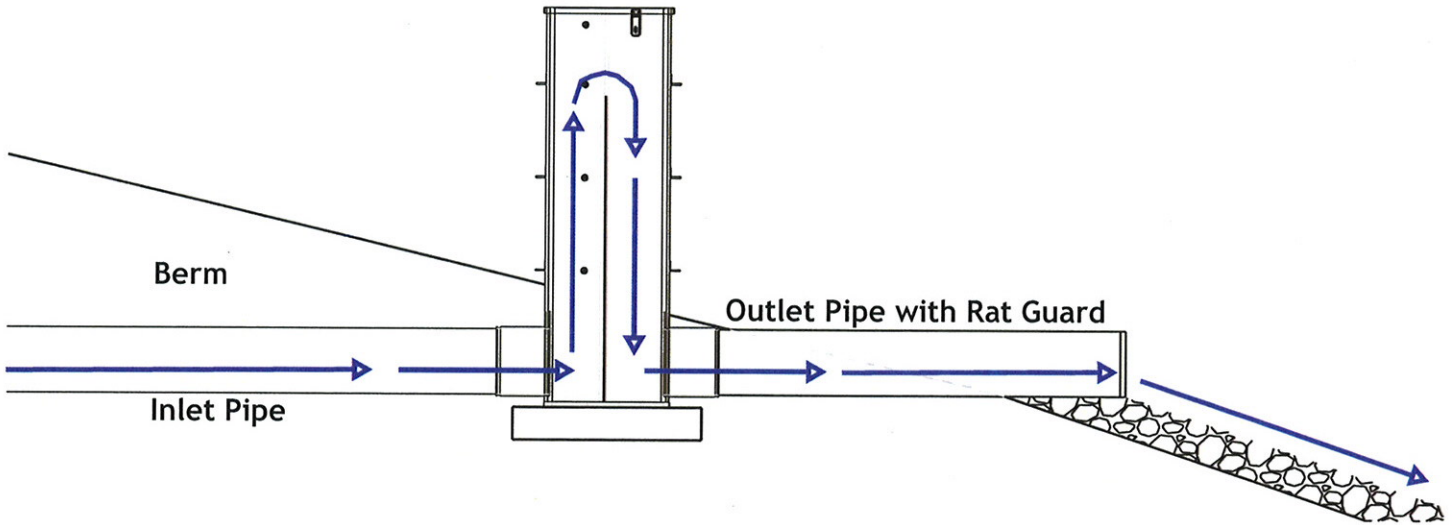
RW Armstrong acting as an agent of Delaware County shall be responsible for implementing remedial measures. These may include grading, supplemental planting, hydrologic adjustment, erosion control, and at the very most, relocation of the mitigation site. In some cases, the mitigation site may only need more time to become successful and additional years of monitoring would be added. Any changes deemed necessary as determined by monitoring inspections and/or observations will be managed by RW Armstrong acting as an agent of Delaware County. Re-design and construction will be contingent upon the cause of failure.

10.0 Financial Assurances

10.1 Responsible Parties

Delaware County will be financially responsible for the mitigation site. At the completion of monitoring should the mitigation site be deemed unacceptable by the USACE, IDNR, or IDEM, Delaware County will take appropriate action to fulfill the permit requirements.

Typical Agri Drain
Inline Water Level Control Structure
Not to Scale



Top of Structure with Locking Capabilities

